

EUROPE MUST GET NITRATE FOR POWDER

Chile Enjoys Practically a World Monopoly in This Material

Where is all the raw material coming from for the vast amount of powder that will be needed in the great European war? That is a question that South America can answer, according to a news note in the July number of the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Strange to say, the one country in the world which in times of peace supplies the greatest amount to increase the productivity of the earth, will now be called upon for identical the same agent to supply the means of destruction. That country is the Republic of Chile, and the product which has now assumed such tremendous importance is the nitrate of soda which it supplies to the world. The nitrate fields of Chile form a wonderful asset in the national economy, and this news note states that the government will sell at public auction, on August 16, in the city of Santiago, certain nitrate lands located in the Province of Tarapaca, thus opening up for development additional areas containing this remarkable product.

The greatest use in recent years of Chilean nitrate has been "to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," and in this capacity it has been a blessing to humanity. The use of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer, though very general now, has been known to our civilization less than a century. The story goes that an old Scotchman who lived near the present nitrate fields about 1816, spread some soil containing white crystals over part of his garden. Things planted in this particular spot grew wonderfully. Samples of the soil were sent to Scotland for analysis, and the nature of the substance and its value as a fertilizer was soon established. According to tradition, however, centuries before the Spanish conquest, the Incas of Peru and some of the natives of Bolivia knew of the fertilizing value of the white crystals, and are supposed to have known how to produce them from the crude material.

Today Chile enjoys practically a world monopoly in the production of nitrate, and its use is constantly growing. In 1913 the exports reached the high-water mark. Nearly 3,000,000 tons were shipped from the various ports of the country and went to increase the productivity of the soils of many different nations. Incidentally, Chile derives a golden harvest from the product. The revenue derived from the export duty on nitrate, if equally distributed among the inhabitants of the country, would give every man, woman and child no less than \$10 annually. This great revenue is being used to build railroads, improve harbors, foster education, and to build up the nation generally, and, taking into consideration the number of its inhabitants, makes Chile one of the richest countries in the world.

FEDERALS TAKE ALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION OUT OF THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

Mexico City, Aug. 11.—When the constitutionalists entered the city they found it without money, arms or ammunition. A visit to the barracks and arsenals today showed that round shot, rifles, machine guns, cut-throats and shells were everywhere. The taking away of so much war material by the federalists is causing some uneasiness here.

Although the destination of the federal army was carefully guarded, it is believed that Puerto City is the point to which it is proceeding. General Velasco, minister of war, will head the retreating forces.

Late yesterday afternoon a formal peace pact between the constitutionalist army and the federal government was signed by General Obregon, representing the constitutionalists, and General Huerta, governor of the federal district. The document forms the basis under which the constitutionalists will enter the capital. It sets forth in general terms guarantees of the safety of the life and property of citizens of the capital and promises an absolutely peaceful occupation.

NEW ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR.

Unaware as the people of the United States may have been of the progress within them of a moral revolution on the subject of war, it is possible, says the Christian Work and Evangelist, to measure the distance we have traveled since the Spanish-American war. After a brief review of the conditions 20 years ago, this paper continues:

"But none of this happened when the president took Vera Cruz last month. Congress reluctantly upheld him, and did so, hoping no war would come from it. Some of our ablest statesmen protested against going to war over the refusal to salute a flag. The press was very calm and restrained with the exception of certain papers and the great body of Christian people throughout the land prayed the president not to enter upon war. When, made possible by the Hague conference, mediation was offered, the American people, with the exception of the few flumes left in the nation, rejoiced. The people are beginning to distrust those who call for war, and are asking whether it is not time to turn to new and other ways."

Britain's postoffice annually handles over 2,250,000,000 letters and nearly 1,000,000 postcards.

SECRET OF AMERICA'S 24-HOUR SMOKELESS POWDER IS BETRAYED; WARRING EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE USING IT IN PRESENT CONFLICT



HUDSON MAXXIM

Washington, Aug. 14.—(Special)—The secret of the American government's "twenty-four-hour smokeless powder" has been betrayed.

The closely guarded formula, now reposes in the files of every great war office on earth and will be taken advantage of by the European nations now at war. It may serve to prolong the bloody conflict, which experts, unaware of Europe's possession of the powder secret, are predicting will be of short duration.

The United States has lost forever the tremendous advantage it would have had in war with any less resourceful nation; years of American inventiveness have been wasted; a half million Yankee dollars spent in developing "twenty-four-hour" powder might as well have been dumped into the sea.

That intrigue entered into the betrayal of the secret is not suspected. But, as Washington's literary colony jots down in notebooks the details of the romantic story for use in future fiction, within the foreign chancelleries of this American capital the military attaches—those polite spies tolerated by international courtesy—smile their inscrutable smiles.

The incident is likely to have a value more practical than the entrancing of those who love to explore diplomatic mysteries. It is expected to give impetus to the Clayton bill, now before the House legislative committee.

This bill, supported by the Army League and other patriotic societies, would broaden the present law making it a felony to disclose government military secrets.

"There are hundreds of confidential employees in our arsenals and navy yards who might do incalculable injury to the defense of the United States by revealing government secrets," said H. R. Johns of Washington, secretary of the Army League.

Give It To United States. For the German to realize the significance of the betrayal of the powder secret it is necessary to know that the modern smokeless powder is slow of manufacture. It requires from four



ERIK GEN Wm S. CZAJKA



REAR-ADMIRAL NEWTON EMERSON

to six months to make a stable powder. Powder manufactured in shorter time may explode spontaneously, destroying the dreadnaught carrying it.

Wars of the future—even the one now on—will concentrate within a few weeks the fury of destruction which once spread out over years of slow warfare. Any enemy who uses up his powder supply will be at the mercy of the nation whose powder remains, because it takes months to get a new supply.

Since the discovery of smokeless powder the inventors of the world have been trying to mix a safe smokeless powder for immediate use. Hudson Maxxim, the American wizard in the realm of explosives, discovered it—a powder which could be used within twenty-four hours.

He carried his secret to the government's powdermakers, the du Ponts. In a deserted wing of the factory Maxxim mixed the wonderful stuff with his own hands. It was tested twenty-four hours later, exploding terrifically and with but a trace of smoke.

The directors of the company saw millions in the invention—a monopoly of the sale of powder to every nation. But the discovery was so important any nation possessing it exclusively would have so great advantage in war

that the suggestion was made that the secret be turned over to the American government.

Patriotism warred with pursestrings in that directors' meeting. Patriotism won. Vice-President Buckner of the DuPont company went personally to Washington and offered the exclusive secret. It was accepted with gratitude by the administration.

Would Make It Crime. Every precaution was then taken by the United States ordnance heads, General Crozier and Admiral Mason, to guard the secret. The mixture was not patented at all. At the factory it was arranged that no single employee would know the ingredients or proportions of the powder. Even employees were forbidden to visit the part of the mill where the new powder was manufactured.

Then followed long and costly tests of the stability and durability of the powder. These experiments removed from its explosions even the trace of smoke. Several confidential experts of the government were assigned to supervise the tests, and in some way a chemist not of their number, eminent but too engrossed in science to appreciate practical things, in his enthusiasm for the chemical discovery prepared a scientific paper describing it. He read this paper before a meeting of scientists in Washington. No bad motive is attributed to him. The injunction of secrecy seemed to make no impression on him—that was all. The administration awoke to the catastrophe when a scientific publication printed this address. It was too late then. The cables had then ticked the formula to a dozen foreign capitals, and all the governments on earth were experimenting with Uncle Sam's "twenty-four-hour powder."

A recurrence of such an incident will, it is thought, be prevented by strengthening the spy laws. If the disclosure of confidential information were a felony, punishable with imprisonment, the need for secrecy might even reach the consciousness of an absent-minded, spectacled government professor dreaming of triumphs of the test tube.

German Cruiser Chased. Halifax, N. S., Aug. 14.—For half an hour last Thursday night H. M. S. Bristol, the smallest British warship in the North Atlantic, fought a long range duel with the Karlsruhe, the largest and fastest of the German cruisers which have been trying to intercept British shipping on the North Atlantic.

Fleeing from the British cruiser Suffolk, which interrupted the Karlsruhe' coaling at sea from the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was intercepted by the Bristol southwest of Bermuda and for half an hour a long range running fight took place in the blackness of semi-tropical night.

Racing through the heavy swell at a terrific clip, the ships exchanged broadsides without inflicting much damage, conditions being very unfavorable for accurate gunnery. The German ship could not stand and fight, according to the British participants.

Brother of Von Buelow Killed. London, Aug. 14, 4:50 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Amsterdam says that a brother of Prince Von Buelow, former German imperial

chancellor, has been killed in the fighting at Liege.

Predicts Defeat for France. Rome, Aug. 14.—Col. Barone, an eminent military writer, summing up the position after nine days' fighting, considers it probable that Germany can inflict on France in a little more than a month such a decisive defeat as to be able to face with large forces the slow and heavy but powerful Russian army.

Switzerland spends more on relief of the poor than does any other country.

Cleveland has a play grounds institute to train teachers to teach children to play.

Eight-hour movement in the United States began in 1868.

World's motor vehicles are estimated to number 2,226,000.

Turks now tolerate portraits.

When the Quincy band was organized almost a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Williams was one of the enthusiastic promoters. During all the years of the band's existence, Mr. Williams was a member and he took great pride in the success of the organization. The late Mr. Williams was a member of the Forerunners of America and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was leader of the Williams' orchestra, an organization composed of himself and four sons.

James Williams of Quincy Passes Away at Hospital.

James Williams of Quincy passed away yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital where he was taken a few days ago. The deceased was 46 years of age and lived almost his entire life at Quincy. He is survived by a widow, seven children, one brother and his parents. The children are Roy of Winona, Lynn, George, Hazel, Russell, Edgar and Morman.

The late Mr. Williams came to the Quincy from Lake Linden years ago and gradually worked up until he became an engineer on the Quincy & Torch Lake road. On Wednesday of last week when his engine was at the Quincy mills the deceased was taken seriously ill and it was deemed advisable to take him to the hospital immediately for an operation. Recovery for a time seemed certain, but the ailment was of so serious a nature that the fight for life was lost.

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CITY OF NANCY IS STRONGHOLD

French Town in the Path of Paris Is Well Fortified

The city of Nancy is a fortified position of great importance. While not of the great strength of Lunenburg or Belfort or Epinal, it nevertheless is of immense strategic value. It is a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, not including the military, and it but ten English miles from the German frontier as to crow flies. From Strassburg, the German fortress and base, it is ninety-four miles. If the Germans take Nancy they still are 220 miles from Paris.

Nancy is known as a city of striking beauty, and is frequented by tourists. The latter never gain any conception of the strength of the fortifications, as they are removed from the center of the town and are hidden in the hills overlooking the River Meurthe, on the left bank of which the city is situated, six miles from the junction with the Moselle.

Nancy is the capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, and is a town of ancient history. Charles the Bold was overwhelmed and slain before its gates in 1477 by Rene of Lorraine and his Swiss mercenaries. It has a Hotel de Ville that was built in the seventeenth century, a dual palace, the Musee Lorraine, a cathedral designed by Mansart and a university. Nancy was occupied by the Prussians in the last war.

ASTOR HEIR HAS BIRTHDAY.

John Jacob 3rd, Son of Titanic Victim, is Two Years Old.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 14.—John Jacob Astor 3rd, the little son of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was two years old today. In celebration of the anniversary a small birthday party was given by his mother, who is a member of the fashionable summer colony here. Among those in the family party were the parents of Mrs. Astor and her sister, Miss Katherine Force.

Little John Jacob Astor 3rd was born August 14, 1912, four months after his father had perished in the Titanic disaster. Rather delicate at his birth, the baby has grown into a healthy youngster and is one of the most rugged babies seen at Bar Harbor this summer. The child closely resembles his mother. He has a wealth of light golden hair, the clearest of blue eyes and a pink and white complexion. In the baby appears no trace of the grim tragedy in which his father bravely lost his life.

By his will Colonel Astor created a trust fund of \$3,000,000 for any child by his marriage to Miss Madeleine Force, until the heir was 21 years old. This fund, inherited by little John Jacob, will, with its formal increment, considering the way in which the bulk of the Astor fortune is invested, amount to much more than \$10,000,000 when he reaches his majority.

AWAITS VISIT OF COLONEL.

Connecticut Progressives Plan Welcome for Roosevelt Tomorrow.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14.—Arrangements for the visit of Colonel Roosevelt to Hartford tomorrow have been completed. Colonel Roosevelt is to be the chief speaker at a state-wide conference of the Progressive of Connecticut. Large delegations are expected from the principal cities and towns of the state. In addition to Colonel Roosevelt the speakers will include George W. Perkins of New York and Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts. Colonel Roosevelt is to speak at the meeting in Parson's theater in the evening.

The state conference will adopt a declaration of principles, which in brief will reaffirm the platform of two years ago. As Connecticut has no direct primary law, the Progressives will have to organize the machinery for casting and recording the vote for the party candidates for nomination. A complete state ticket will be put in the field, together with candidates for United States senator, representatives in Congress and members of the legislature.

ADDITIONAL HANCOCK

ENGINEER-MUSICIAN DEAD.

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Lake Linden--Hubbell

BOY INJURES PLAYMATE.

Gregoryville, Youngster Pulls Trigger of Old Revolver.

An old revolver in the hands of George Bourette was responsible for an injury to Wallace LaCasse yesterday when both youngsters were playing near their homes in Gregoryville. The Bourette boy, unaware that the pistol was loaded, aimed at his playmate and struck him in the right forearm, the bullet shattering the bone immediately below the elbow.

NEW OFFICERS ARE NAMED.

Co-operative Association Stockholders Elect Officials For Ensuing Year.

The annual election of officers of the Lake Linden Co-operative association was held Wednesday evening, when the following members were named:

President—George Watson. Secretary-treasurer—G. O. Girardin. Trustees for 18 months—Joseph Meyers Jr., John Nancarrow and Walter Grabenstein.

Auditor, full term—Henry Parsons. Auditor to fill vacancy—John Hodge.

Texas barbers demand a state license law.

Austrian government annually spends \$636,852,000.

Australia is to have state insurance of workmen.

German government annually spends \$578,656,000.

Russian labor unions have less than 50,000 members.

HUSTLERS TO BEACON HILL.

The Hustlers baseball team will go to Beacon Hill Sunday to meet the Freda nine in an exhibition contest. A contingent of fans will accompany the local players.

LAKE LINDEN BREVITIES.

F. G. Carpenter has returned from New York markets where he purchased a stock for his dry goods store which will be opened in the Gals block next week.

Ollie Kirchen has returned to Philadelphia after a brief visit in Lake Linden.

H. H. Staun of St. Paul was a Lake Linden visitor today.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Remillard was held this morning from St. Joseph's church, Rev. Fr. Raymond, officiating. Burial was in Mount Calvary.

The warehouse section of the Hubbell theater is being razed to give way to a modern garage and storage for Henry Opal.

Charles Van Duzen of the E. F. Sutton company is in the east on a purchasing trip.

Mrs. Fred St. Germain and children of the Soo have returned to their home after a brief visit in Hubbell.

Herman Falk of Baraga was a Lake Linden visitor yesterday.

The Lake Linden and Hubbell fire departments will return Sunday morning from Ishpeming where they have been attending the tournament.



THE POULTRYMAN AND THE GOOD JUDGE

HERE'S the ready chew! You can get tobacco comfort without having to grind all the time! "Right-Cut"—the Real Tobacco Chew.

Short-shred, cut fine—so you get the flavor nice and steady, like you want it to come.

Pure, rich, sappy tobacco—mellow, full-bodied, seasoned and sweetened just enough. So rich and tasty that less than a quarter your old size chew keeps you satisfied.

The Real Tobacco Chew

10 Cents a Pouch

ASK your dealer today. If he doesn't sell "Right-Cut," send us 10 cents in stamps. We'll send you a pouch.

We guarantee it to be pure chewing tobacco and better than the old kind.



WYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY
50 Union Square, New York

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. YOUR SUMMER TRIP

VERY LOW EXCURSION FARES
Via ST. IGNACE and the D. & C.
LINE from
CALUMET, MICH.

ANNUAL FALL EXCURSIONS

To
Cheboygan, Alpena, Port Huron \$10.50
Detroit \$10.50
Toledo \$11.00
Cleveland \$12.00
Buffalo \$12.50
Tickets on sale every Friday during August, 1914.

Final return limit about four weeks in each case.

Free side trip Soo Junction to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and return leaving Sept. 12, connecting with excursion leaving St. Ignace Sept. 14, 1914.

Low excursion fares to Detroit account G. A. R. Reunion, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31-Sept. 5, 1914. \$18.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 28, 1914. Final return limit Sept. 15, 1914.

The only line that can offer such delightful rail and lake trips. The best of everything on train and steamer. For full particulars call on any station or ticket agent.

JAS. ROBERTSON, A. G. F. & P. A.
Houghton, Mich.

WEEK-END EXCURSIONS

To
Port Huron \$16.00
Detroit \$18.00
Toledo \$18.00
Cleveland \$19.50
Buffalo \$23.80
Tickets on sale every Friday during August, 1914.

Final return limit thirty days from the date of sale.

Short limit 60 Day Tourist Fares to all points East. Tickets on sale every day to and including Sept. 30. Final limit 60 days from date of sale, but not later than Oct. 31, 1914.

Season Limit Summer Tourist fares to all points in the Eastern States and Canada. Tickets on sale every day to and including Sept. 30, 1914. Final limit Oct. 31, 1914.

JAS. MANEY, G. P. A.,
Duluth, Minn.